

HAPPENINGS IN AND ABOUT TOWN

CARRANZA'S FOREIGN MINISTER REVEALS ATTITUDE OF NOTE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

until an escort could be furnished for their train, and as he was a man very impulsive and always desiring to impose his authority and possessing a very bad temper, his own temperament carried him to his doom, together with the rest of his companions.

Told of Danger.

"These facts are well known in El Paso and in all that region it is a fact that the American military authorities and the same American government could not deny that Gen. Gaviro upon the sixth day of March notified them that he had been advised that Villa, leading a band of marauders, was on their way to the frontier going through Palomas.

"This notice, given in ample time, should have prepared the American authorities for the incoming danger on account of the presence of Villa at Palomas and Columbus.

"The American authorities also know what were the hostile intentions of Villa against the United States. The constitutionalist government from the moment it heard of the Villa movement and right after the attack of these bandits on Columbus, ordered that 1,500 men under the command of Gen. Luis Gutierrez, should march at full speed to the northern region of the state of Chihuahua to pursue the bandits, after having the American outlaw acts in a foreign territory were returning to their own country.

Impudent Acts?

"It is of public domain that persecution of Villa was immediately started and that the marauder bands were soon scattered.

"It is a gratuitous imputation of the American government that the constitutionalist government was not anxious to and these incursions were to punish the guilty for the crimes committed.

"It is an established fact that the incident at Parral was precipitated by the imprudent act of the American commander who entered the town when he was well aware that the constitutionalist government never gave him permission to enter the town, and that the American troops in our territory and much less take possession of towns. It is also true that the troops of the constitutionalist government protected the American troops against the very just indignation of the people of Parral for their presence in said town.

"It is inexact, in every manner of form the imputation of lack of loyalty on the part of the constitutionalist troops which is referred to in the note.

"The constitutionalist government could not help but consider unlawful the presence of the American troops in Mexican territory because the orders which this army had from its own government and as published by the American press were to commence the persecution of Villa and his bandits, returning to their own territory once these lands were dispersed or that the constitutionalist troops should take up the pursuit, as they have done."

Is Not Agreement.

The note calls attention to what really was no more than a simple proposition that the Mexican government made conditionally to the government of the United States, in a note dated the 10th of March for the reciprocity for the passage of troops in pursuit of the bandits in case that in any other region of the frontier the same army had been conditionally repeated in the future.

"This provisional proposition could never be called an agreement and therefore it is not true that the constitutionalist government has repudiated any agreement.

"It is absolutely untrue that the constitutionalist government should have considered the form and nature of an agreement for the mutual trespass of troops for the mutual section of bandits. What really the constitutionalist government wanted was to fix the terms and conditions for future difficulties that might arise between one and the other country and to satisfy the Mexican people as to the reason for the presence of American soldiers in our own territory.

Charge Abuse.

"The United States really has tried to abuse and not to use a fundamental and defined agreement because in all its acts it could be easily seen that they have not wanted to limit themselves to the persecution of bandits but to enlarge their radius of action.

"It is true that the constitutionalist government suspended the discussion of the agreement on the reciprocity of trespassing troops, but it had very serious reasons for so deciding, because the government of the United States did not want to include the Columbus expedition in this agreement, and this naturally could not be accepted by the constitutionalist government, inasmuch as it would have been equal to consent to the invasion of Mexican territory.

"It is not true that the government of the United States did answer in April the constitutionalist government because on diplomatic grounds it cannot be considered as a legal answer, but a mere verbal exposition, without form or signature, as was done by Rep. Rodgers.

Tries to Help.

"Against what is imputed in the note, it is a fact that the constitutionalist government has initiated a vigorous prosecution of the outlaw bands remaining in the Chihuahua territory and has made a distribution of its forces to put a stop to further invasions of American territory.

"In the name of the department of state Gen. Obregon signed a memorandum which was subjected to the approval of the first chief. He had full authority to accept or reject it and if it was not accepted it was because it contained a condition im-

possible to be admitted, such as that the United States should be the one to decide as to the withdrawal.

"It is not that the constitutionalist government wishes to leave unpunished the crimes committed by the bands of outlaws, nor that it refuses to capture and destroy or disperse them, but at the same time this government cannot tolerate as it has repeatedly stated to the department of state, continuous presence of the American expedition of troops in Mexican territory, who have no right to be there.

"The incursion of bandits to Glenn Springs, or the bandit raids, in the territory of the state of Texas, could not be imputed or responsibility placed on the Mexican government, but to the negligence of the American government in not protecting properly its frontiers in that region. Besides it is very doubtful that this band could have been organized in Mexican territory as stated, and we have very strong reasons and motives to believe that the organization of that band of outlaws took place in the United States.

"It is true that Gen. Obregon notified Gens. Scott and Funston that the Mexican government would not consent to the trespassing of American troops into Mexico and that due to the military command of the frontier not to consent to the same.

"When Gen. Obregon showed Gens. Scott and Funston a copy of a newspaper published in El Paso, Texas, asked if it was true, as that paper stated, that new American troops had crossed into Mexico due to the incident at Boliaguas or Glenn Springs, Gen. Obregon personally answered as follows:

"I have never given such orders and have no knowledge of such movement of troops."

"Between men of loyalty and honor, the answer of Funston could not be construed in any other manner but as a negative that the troops had crossed the border, but nevertheless the note states that the declaration made by Funston was made before such orders were given and not after.

"It now seems that Gen. Funston made this declaration to hide a movement which he had already in view and that he based his affirmation on the fact that although conceding the note states that he had not yet made it the time of such declarations.

"It does not appear that the department of state is assuming a dignified position in availing itself of this weak argument to favor its course. It is not true that Gen. Scott and Gen. Funston during the conference with Gen. Obregon mentioned the possibilities of a new punitive expedition in the direction of Tamaulipas on account of the activities attributed to De La Rosa and Pedro Vina.

Is Contradiction.

"It results in an indefensible contradiction when in the note it is stated that the crossing of troops which took place on the tenth of May was done only after properly advising the local military authorities and to assure in the following paragraph that in a distance of 168 miles within Mexican territory the American expedition did not find a solitary Mexican detachment nor even a single soldier.

"Gen. Scott did not want to take part in the plan suggested to protect the frontier by means of a reciprocal distribution of troops on the whole length of the dividing line, and always continued to insist in the signing of the memorandum that the already stated contained a condition impossible to be accepted by the Mexican government, and which Gen. Obregon, obeying orders from the first chief, refused to ratify.

"All the charges made against the government of the United States and the many obstacles it has always placed in the way make impossible the pacification of Mexico and we still affirm them inasmuch as the note does not refute them, but on the contrary confesses to the truth of them.

"In regard to the stoppage of embargo on the importation of arms and ammunition into Mexico, it is a simple excuse to claim that it was done with the only object of making it impossible for constitutionalist arms and ammunition to fall into the hands of Villa as it is a well established fact that the constitutionalist government took possession of the frontier in the Juarez district since January of the current year.

"It is true that the Mexican press is friendly to the constitutionalist government, but this government does not think it is privileged to place a muzzle on the papers and stop them from giving their free opinion.

Press Is Controlled.

"The American press, although in the note it is claimed that the United States does not exercise any censorship over it, is controlled, it is patent, that it is controlled on political grounds by the American government.

"It is well established fact that the Mexican press has never treated the questions relating to the diplomatic relations between the United States and Mexico with hostility as poisonous as has manifestly been done by the American press.

"As to the attitude of the first chief of the constitutionalist army expressed in his proclamation of the 12th of March, it could not be construed but as a warning to the Mexican people so as to be prepared for any emergency which may take place by the difficulties arising between the United States and Mexico."

"It is a mere excuse that past contained in the note in which it is claimed that the American government could not allow the importation of arms to the south through the frontier zone because it feared that they may fall into the hands of the enemies of law and order.

"The real facts are that the government of the United States seems to be trying to stop the constitutionalist government from having the arms and ammunition that our

country needs to preserve order within its territory.

"It is a lack of consideration on the part of the government of the United States to pretend that the Mexican troops should cooperate with the American troops in an expedition against the objects. It is true that the government of the United States decreed the arrest of Huerta, but this was done more for the reason that it feared that he may have had some understanding with Germany and not with the object of helping the constitutionalist government.

Deny Assertions.

"On the other hand it is also true that there exists quite a number of political prisoners who have taken refuge in the United States and that once there they develop with impunity their activities against the constitutionalist government and the Mexican people.

"It is not true that the American troops started a prosecution at the right time against the Villa bandits on Mexican territory because official documents show plainly that such prosecution was not started until six days after the raid was carried out at Columbus.

"It is also untrue that the protests of the American government made by its president, its department of state and other authorities, have become practical facts because, as the Villa bands have already been dispersed and destroyed, the American troops should already have left the Mexican territory as their stay there could not be justified.

"The Mexican government has had and still has a perfect right to demand from the government of the United States the immediate withdrawal of its troops because the stay of these troops in Mexico is not due to any existing agreement nor has it any object.

Cause of Raids.

"It is not true that the presence of the American troops in Mexico is the only guarantee against bandit crimes and the only effective way of protecting the lives and property of the Americans. On the contrary, the stay of these troops in Mexican territory is the actual cause of many new raids attempted by enemies of the constitutional government with the express object of provoking international difficulties.

"It is apparent from the above that the note that the United States cannot maintain a force large enough on its frontiers bordering on Mexico, if it was just for this consideration in view they should have never been so existing with the constitutionalist government in this particular. If the United States would only pay attention to the preservation of order on their own frontiers, the many difficulties now existing between this government and theirs would cease immediately.

"The constitutionalist government is willing to prevent as far as possible the incursions to the neighboring country of bandits and to try and punish the criminals prosecuting them within its own territory, but if those incursions could not be avoided the Mexican government does not think it should go any further than to pay the amount of the damages done.

"The constitutionalist government does not wish to ignore the obligations it has contracted with the lives of all persons and the interests established within the Mexican territory, unless there should be an agreement for a foreign nation to enter with its troops into the territory of Mexico, if the American government has not right to pretend to give protection to its own citizens in a territory that is not its own, there is no reason and the United States has no right to continue its punitive expedition in Mexican territory."

WANTS CAVALRY FROM ST. JOSEPH COUNTY

Capt. Hubert Nifong of the Mishawaka volunteer company is in receipt of a telegram from Adj. Gen. Franklin L. Bridges, in response to his offer of the new company as a volunteer organization, that a cavalry troop is to be organized in Indiana and be 100 men and three officers in the field they would be accepted at once. The first 12 companies raised in the state will be accepted. A meeting of the Mishawaka organization will be held Monday night when action will be taken on the matter.

ATTEND CONVENTION.

Otto M. Knobloch, George H. Heide and Richard A. Oglesby of the Knobloch-Heide Manufacturing Co., have returned from Chicago where they attended the annual convention of the National Gas Engine association. Mr. Knobloch was re-elected treasurer, having held the position since the organization of the association in 1908.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN.

WHEAT—No. 1 red 95¢; No. 2 hard winter 94¢; No. 3 93¢; No. 4 92¢; No. 5 91¢; No. 6 90¢; No. 7 89¢; No. 8 88¢; No. 9 87¢; No. 10 86¢; No. 11 85¢; No. 12 84¢; No. 13 83¢; No. 14 82¢; No. 15 81¢; No. 16 80¢; No. 17 79¢; No. 18 78¢; No. 19 77¢; No. 20 76¢; No. 21 75¢; No. 22 74¢; No. 23 73¢; No. 24 72¢; No. 25 71¢; No. 26 70¢; No. 27 69¢; No. 28 68¢; No. 29 67¢; No. 30 66¢; No. 31 65¢; No. 32 64¢; No. 33 63¢; No. 34 62¢; No. 35 61¢; No. 36 60¢; No. 37 59¢; No. 38 58¢; No. 39 57¢; No. 40 56¢; No. 41 55¢; No. 42 54¢; No. 43 53¢; No. 44 52¢; No. 45 51¢; No. 46 50¢; No. 47 49¢; No. 48 48¢; No. 49 47¢; No. 50 46¢; No. 51 45¢; No. 52 44¢; No. 53 43¢; No. 54 42¢; No. 55 41¢; No. 56 40¢; No. 57 39¢; No. 58 38¢; No. 59 37¢; No. 60 36¢; No. 61 35¢; No. 62 34¢; No. 63 33¢; No. 64 32¢; No. 65 31¢; No. 66 30¢; No. 67 29¢; No. 68 28¢; No. 69 27¢; No. 70 26¢; No. 71 25¢; No. 72 24¢; No. 73 23¢; No. 74 22¢; No. 75 21¢; No. 76 20¢; No. 77 19¢; No. 78 18¢; No. 79 17¢; No. 80 16¢; No. 81 15¢; No. 82 14¢; No. 83 13¢; No. 84 12¢; No. 85 11¢; No. 86 10¢; No. 87 9¢; No. 88 8¢; No. 89 7¢; No. 90 6¢; No. 91 5¢; No. 92 4¢; No. 93 3¢; No. 94 2¢; No. 95 1¢; No. 96 0¢; No. 97 0¢; No. 98 0¢; No. 99 0¢; No. 100 0¢.

TOLEDO GRAIN.

WHEAT—No. 1 red 95¢; No. 2 hard winter 94¢; No. 3 93¢; No. 4 92¢; No. 5 91¢; No. 6 90¢; No. 7 89¢; No. 8 88¢; No. 9 87¢; No. 10 86¢; No. 11 85¢; No. 12 84¢; No. 13 83¢; No. 14 82¢; No. 15 81¢; No. 16 80¢; No. 17 79¢; No. 18 78¢; No. 19 77¢; No. 20 76¢; No. 21 75¢; No. 22 74¢; No. 23 73¢; No. 24 72¢; No. 25 71¢; No. 26 70¢; No. 27 69¢; No. 28 68¢; No. 29 67¢; No. 30 66¢; No. 31 65¢; No. 32 64¢; No. 33 63¢; No. 34 62¢; No. 35 61¢; No. 36 60¢; No. 37 59¢; No. 38 58¢; No. 39 57¢; No. 40 56¢; No. 41 55¢; No. 42 54¢; No. 43 53¢; No. 44 52¢; No. 45 51¢; No. 46 50¢; No. 47 49¢; No. 48 48¢; No. 49 47¢; No. 50 46¢; No. 51 45¢; No. 52 44¢; No. 53 43¢; No. 54 42¢; No. 55 41¢; No. 56 40¢; No. 57 39¢; No. 58 38¢; No. 59 37¢; No. 60 36¢; No. 61 35¢; No. 62 34¢; No. 63 33¢; No. 64 32¢; No. 65 31¢; No. 66 30¢; No. 67 29¢; No. 68 28¢; No. 69 27¢; No. 70 26¢; No. 71 25¢; No. 72 24¢; No. 73 23¢; No. 74 22¢; No. 75 21¢; No. 76 20¢; No. 77 19¢; No. 78 18¢; No. 79 17¢; No. 80 16¢; No. 81 15¢; No. 82 14¢; No. 83 13¢; No. 84 12¢; No. 85 11¢; No. 86 10¢; No. 87 9¢; No. 88 8¢; No. 89 7¢; No. 90 6¢; No. 91 5¢; No. 92 4¢; No. 93 3¢; No. 94 2¢; No. 95 1¢; No. 96 0¢; No. 97 0¢; No. 98 0¢; No. 99 0¢; No. 100 0¢.

NEW YORK CASH GRAIN.

WHEAT—No. 1 red 95¢; No. 2 hard winter 94¢; No. 3 93¢; No. 4 92¢; No. 5 91¢; No. 6 90¢; No. 7 89¢; No. 8 88¢; No. 9 87¢; No. 10 86¢; No. 11 85¢; No. 12 84¢; No. 13 83¢; No. 14 82¢; No. 15 81¢; No. 16 80¢; No. 17 79¢; No. 18 78¢; No. 19 77¢; No. 20 76¢; No. 21 75¢; No. 22 74¢; No. 23 73¢; No. 24 72¢; No. 25 71¢; No. 26 70¢; No. 27 69¢; No. 28 68¢; No. 29 67¢; No. 30 66¢; No. 31 65¢; No. 32 64¢; No. 33 63¢; No. 34 62¢; No. 35 61¢; No. 36 60¢; No. 37 59¢; No. 38 58¢; No. 39 57¢; No. 40 56¢; No. 41 55¢; No. 42 54¢; No. 43 53¢; No. 44 52¢; No. 45 51¢; No. 46 50¢; No. 47 49¢; No. 48 48¢; No. 49 47¢; No. 50 46¢; No. 51 45¢; No. 52 44¢; No. 53 43¢; No. 54 42¢; No. 55 41¢; No. 56 40¢; No. 57 39¢; No. 58 38¢; No. 59 37¢; No. 60 36¢; No. 61 35¢; No. 62 34¢; No. 63 33¢; No. 64 32¢; No. 65 31¢; No. 66 30¢; No. 67 29¢; No. 68 28¢; No. 69 27¢; No. 70 26¢; No. 71 25¢; No. 72 24¢; No. 73 23¢; No. 74 22¢; No. 75 21¢; No. 76 20¢; No. 77 19¢; No. 78 18¢; No. 79 17¢; No. 80 16¢; No. 81 15¢; No. 82 14¢; No. 83 13¢; No. 84 12¢; No. 85 11¢; No. 86 10¢; No. 87 9¢; No. 88 8¢; No. 89 7¢; No. 90 6¢; No. 91 5¢; No. 92 4¢; No. 93 3¢; No. 94 2¢; No. 95 1¢; No. 96 0¢; No. 97 0¢; No. 98 0¢; No. 99 0¢; No. 100 0¢.

INDIANAPOLIS LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Receipts 4,000; market steady; prime heavy 8.00; light 7.50; yearlings 7.00; calves 6.50; hogs 5.50; sheep 4.50; pigs 4.00; chickens 3.50; turkeys 3.00; ducks 2.50; geese 2.00; rabbits 1.50; squirrels 1.00; cats 0.50; dogs 0.25; fish 0.10; fruit 0.05; vegetables 0.02; flowers 0.01; misc. 0.00.

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MARKET QUOTATIONS

DEMAND IS SMALL WITH TONE HEAVY

Irregular Changes on Stock Markets Make Conditions Unfavorable For Day.

International News Service.

NEW YORK, June 30.—There were irregular changes at the opening of the stock market today when some issues showed moderate strength, but the demand was small and a heavy tone quickly developed.

Industrial Alcohol was extremely weak, falling three points to 132. Marine preferred fell a point to 91 1/2. The railway group was quiet but receded after the opening. Union Pacific on the first sale gained 1/2 to 138 and then yielded to 137 1/2. Reading declined 1/2 to 96 1/2.

The copper issues were comparatively first. Kennecott advanced 1/2 to 48. United States Steel opened 1/2 lower, at 85 1/2, followed by a rally to 85 3/4.

After the first 15 minutes the market tone improved and sharp advances were recorded in many issues. Reading rose from 96 1/2 to 97 1/2. Industrial Alcohol from 132 to 133 1/2. Marine preferred from 91 1/2 to 92 1/2.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

International News Service.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Closing prices on the stock exchange today were:

Allis-Chalmers 23 1/2; American Agricultural 76; American Beet Sugar 87 1/2; American Can Co. 52 1/2; American Car and Foundry 54 1/2; American Coal Products 144; American Cotton Oil 54 1/2; American Locomotive 67 1/2; American Smelting and Refining 109 1/2; American Sugar Refining 109 1/2; Amer. Tel. and Tel. ex div. 128 1/2; American Woolen 46 1/2; Anaconda Copper 82 1/2; Aetna 104 1/2; Baldwin Locomotive 74 1/2; Baltimore and Ohio 88 1/2; Bethlehem Steel 43 1/2; Brooklyn Rapid Transit 45 1/2; California Petroleum 15 1/2; Canadian Pacific 178 1/2; Chesapeake and Ohio 62; Chicago and Northwestern 129 1/2; Colorado Fuel and Iron 41 1/2; Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul 97 1/2; Colorado Southern 49 1/2; China Copper 49 1/2; Consolidated Gas 134 1/2; Corn Products 14 1/2; Crucible Steel 74 1/2; Distillers and Securities 44; Erie 38 1/2; Erie 1st pfd. 82; Erie Motor 44; Goodrich Co. 74 1/2; Great Northern pfd. 120 1/2; Great Northern Ore 24 1/2; Illinois Central 104 1/2; Inspiration Copper 50; Interboro 17 1/2; Interboro pfd. 74 1/2; International Harvester 20 1/2; Central Leather 20 1/2; Kansas City Southern 25 1/2; Missouri, Kansas and Texas 4 1/2; Kansas and Texas, Pfd. 12 1/2; Lackawanna Steel 67; Lehigh Valley 78 1/2; Miami Copper 35 1/2; Louisville, Nashville 132 1/2; Maxwell Motor Co. 1st Pfd. 85; Missouri Pacific 65 1/2; Mexican Petroleum 96; New York, N. H. and H. 61 1/2; National Lead 65; Norfolk and Western 121 1/2; Northern Pacific 113 1/2; N. Y. Ontario and Western 27 1/2; Pennsylvania 57 1/2; People's Gas 56 1/2; Pressed Steel Car 52 1/2; Ray Consolidated 3 1/2; Reading 97 1/2; Republic Iron and Steel 44 1/2; Rock Island 22 1/2; Sloss Sheffield 47; Southern Railway 97 1/2; Southern Railway, Pfd. 137 1/2; Studebaker Co. 137 1/2; Tenn. Copper 35 1/2; Texas Co. 185 1/2; Third Avenue 66 1/2; Union Pacific 138 1/2; U. S. Rubber 54 1/2; U. S. Steel 85 1/2; U. S. Steel, Pfd. 117 1/2; Utah Copper 77; Virginia Carolina Chemical 40; Westinghouse Electric 57 1/2; Willys Overland 27 1/2; Marine, Pfd. 25 1/2; Pittsburgh Coal 28; Nickel 45 1/2; Alcohol 133 1/2; Kennecott 47 1/2; American Zinc 54 1/2; Butte and Superior 57.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT—No. 1 101 1/2 to 102; No. 2 101 1/2 to 102; No. 3 101 1/2 to 102; No. 4 101 1/2 to 102; No. 5 101 1/2 to 102; No. 6 101 1/2 to 102; No. 7 101 1/2 to 102; No. 8 101 1/2 to 102; No. 9 101 1/2 to 102; No. 10 101 1/2 to 102; No. 11 101 1/2 to 102; No. 12 101 1/2 to 102; No. 13 101 1/2 to 102; No. 14 101 1/2 to 102; No. 15 101 1/2 to 102; No. 16 101 1/2 to 102; No. 17 101 1/2 to 102; No. 18 101 1/2 to 102; No. 19 101 1/2 to 102; No. 20 101 1/2 to 102; No. 21 101 1/2 to 102; No. 22 101 1/2 to 102; No. 23 101 1/2 to 102; No. 24 101 1/2 to 102; No. 25 101 1/2 to 102; No. 26 101 1/2 to 102; No. 27 101 1/2 to 102; No. 28 101 1/2 to 102; No. 29 101 1/2 to 102; No. 30 101 1/2 to 102; No. 31 101 1/2 to 102; No. 32 101 1/2 to 102; No. 33 101 1/2 to 102; No. 34 101 1/2 to 102; No. 35 101 1/2 to 102; No. 36 101 1/2 to 102; No. 37 101 1/2 to 102; No. 38 101 1/2 to 102; No. 39 101 1/2 to 102; No. 40 101 1/2 to 102; No. 41 101 1/2 to 102; No. 42 101 1/2 to 102; No. 43 101 1/2 to 102; No. 44 101 1/2 to 102; No. 45 101 1/2 to 102; No. 46 101 1/2 to 102; No. 47 101 1/2 to 102; No. 48 101 1/2 to 102; No. 49 101 1/2 to 102; No. 50 101 1/2 to 102; No. 51 101 1/2 to 102; No. 52 101 1/2 to 102; No. 53 101 1/2 to 102; No. 54 101 1/2 to 102; No. 55 101 1